

return with them, and load them here or in Georgia before Feb. 1, 1861.

Is either scheme impracticable? Is there any likelihood of its being practicable? At any rate, we want peace, and no blood.

NOTE FROM SENATOR HAMMOND.

Senator Hammond addressed the following address to the committee of a recent meeting in Columbus, Georgia:

"GENTLEMEN: I have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 19th of December. She intends to try it fully at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She guarantees she will go on high and dry forever and have no trouble. Truly wished also called her convention for the day before and gone first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put her banner and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State of the South, and South Carolina will happily have a second chance at her leading arm. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H. HAMMOND.

"SO LENTEN, SO FORDERING."

The *Montgomery* (Ala. Mo.) the most violent paper of the South, is now mostly filled with paragraphs counseling the application of Lynch law to sensitive persons. The following paragraphs will give a fair idea of *The Mont's* style, and will also show what is considered "lenient and forbearing" in Alabama:

"EXTERMINATE THE NEGROES!—The Southern press claims that the negroes are the cause of all our troubles. We will not dispare for a moment on the slightest ground. Those of our citizens of Northern birth who are known to be true to our institutions (and there are many such, we rejoice to know), you will have to get on your own feet. They are not to be allowed to interfere with our own safety requirements. They may not be incendiary, and we hope they are not; but with their sentiments, they are of no place here. Sooner or later they or we must yield to this country; and, for one, we prefer to dominate. The time has come for making those who disapprove of slavery go home and make their own safety requirements. The sooner the matter is understood the better. The people of the South have been so lenient and forbearing that our enemies have been emboldened to board us on our very homes."

"It is a stern duty, but it must be performed—shoot the negroes! But a day or two since, one of these scoundrels who furnished strychnine to negroes in Texas (Loxwood), was in our midst. That he was not hanged is a disgrace to the city. There are a few more still here, believed to be no better—to be dealers in Abolition books, etc. (we do not allude to any negro in particular). These we must shoot, and it is that they must be searched and expelled."

"In Mobile, we are advised by a friend, it is intended to make the rule right—to expel every man, woman, known to entertain free-ail or abolition sentiments. It must come to that, or Southern thoroughness will be disgraced."

"We trust no one will misapprehend these paragraphs. We mean only, that we are for expelling all and every enemy of our institution, no matter how cautious his phraseology and conduct. The South cannot now afford to entertain spies or emissaries, at least, now, anyway."

SECESSION NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: From the various telegraphic dispatches, newspaper articles, and speeches which have been printed, I am led to believe that a new Compromise will be offered to the discontented South, with the hope of allaying their ruffled tempers, and preventing "our Southern brethren" from "dissolving this glorious Union." I hope that no Compromise will be offered to them. Did it ever occur to those gentlemen that Secession is game at which two could play as well as one? For instance: could not Vermont, Massachusetts, and other Free State Secede as well as South Carolina, Georgia, and other Slave States, if any Compromise is offered? Depend upon it, the Republican party, as a party, shatter every compromise now to be made again if it comes before Congress who would show the white feather. The battle which has been fought and won by the party composing the Republican party was for Principle—for Liberty—and was to Mr. Weed, or Mr. Chase, or any other man, to cheat them out of it. If the Union, as they say, is to be preserved, the Union, let us be damned, may die next no opposition, least of all from Republicans.

The moment a Compromise is offered by the Northern Doughfaces, that moment you will hear of Secession being formed at the North, and that the time of their seceding from the Union will be decided. A REPUBLICAN VOTER WHO WILL NOT BE SOLD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.

INEXPEDIENCY OF COERCION.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: There is a very serious difference of opinion with regard to coercion of a seceding State. It is evident that no right of secession is either expressed or implied in the Constitution. It is of no importance whether the Constitution was adopted by the people or by the States in their sovereign capacity; for, a sovereign State is truly bound by its engagements as a sovereign man who had voluntarily entered into a social compact. The President, then is right in denying the legality of secession; and I conceive, too, that he is right in maintaining that it is inexpedient that any coercion should be attempted. If South Carolina were seceded in her secession, and if the other States were cordially united against her, it would then be for her benefit, and for that of the Union to coerce her into the Union. But if the States are not so united, beyond comparison is the present aspect of affairs.

It is said that if any infringement on the revenue laws should be attempted, it is the duty of the President to use force in order to carry those laws into effect. I conceive that to be not only a violation of the Constitution, but a breach of the general rule of international law. It should be made in the present condition of the United States. It is very inexpedient to involve the Union in the miseries of a civil war, merely that the President should adhere in the collection of the revenue to a technical constitution. It is not the duty of the President to breathe, The first blood drawn in such a conflict may be a signal for a long desolating struggle, after which we would probably form a compact that either State should possess the same territory as the signers powers that were her before the war commenced. The course of Gen. Jackson at the time of the threatened nullification, was a precedent of no importance in the instance; for, the force of the insurrectionary movement was at that time incomparably less, and the cause of contention was very different.

Neither should there be any difficulty on account of the threatened nullification, in the case of the Union for the territory of seceding States. Let us not throw away the sword of live and hazard millions of money in an attempt to recover ten millions, and let us not be engaged in continual bloody warfare like those of Mexico and the South American States. The opponents are clearly in the wrong, so that if war occur, the God of Battles will be in their favor. If the secession of any number of States should unhappily occur, there would remain to us sufficient population, wealth, and territory, for free trade power, and even if our material means were reduced to such a degree, as the example of England shows that the power of a nation does not depend on greatness of territory, and that a people hardly valied will have more political influence than a confederation whose union is a rope of sand.

A REPUBLICAN.

LETTER FROM GOV. FOOTE.

Gov. H. S. Foote has written a letter to the Hon. C. C. Shackelford of Canton, Mississippi, in reply to request for counsel and encouragement. In the course of the letter he uses the following language:

I hold one proposition to be indisputably true, however it ignores theory may be set up to the contrary. Secession, in any form in which it may be proposed, will give us no relief. It will only give us grievous trouble, and much upon the subject of the well satisfied that the breaking up of the present Republic into two more Confederacies, would be ultimately destructive to every portion of it. With a most bloody and wasting character would be unavoidable. In such Confederacy a standing army would have to be maintained, and the Government would have to be clothed with such powers, that the standing armies would not speedily react to the head of the Government or favorite military leader; and be, by whatever designation known, would be inevitably a Despot. I confess that I have but little patience with those who talk so bravely at present of seceding from the Union, and under no circumstances which I deem at all likely to arise in my life should I be willing to yield to such a measure any section. This is indeed a prolific theme, but I will expatiate upon it further for the present. Then, we shall not the State of Mississippi unless her coming with those of her sister States of the South—Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, at the most alarming juncture? We shall be inclined to act without at least consultation with her affectionate and sympathizing brethren from the North.